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**IN THE CLAIMS:**

1.-12. (Cancelled)

13. (Currently Amended) An optical head, comprising:

a plurality of semiconductor lasers integral with a substrate, to irradiate light of mutually differing wavelengths at a predetermined light emitting point separation;

a collimating lens to make the light irradiated from the semiconductor lasers substantially parallel;

a focuser to focus the light from the collimating lens onto an optical recording medium;

a dividing means for dividing reflected light from the optical recording medium;  
and

a plurality of optical detectors ~~integral with~~ disposed on the substrate, to which reflected light divided by the dividing means are irradiated, for detecting and producing focus error signal, tracking error signal and information playback signal, where the optical detector for detecting and producing focus error signal is a common optical detector used in common irrespective of the wavelengths, and the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal or the information playback signal is an independent optical detector used independently at each of the wavelengths, and among light fluxes divided by the dividing means, at least one optical detector for receiving a light flux corresponding to each of the plurality of semiconductor lasers.

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14. (Previously Presented) An optical head according to Claim 13, wherein the dividing means is a diffraction grating.

15. (Previously Presented) An optical head according to Claims 14, wherein when:

two predetermined wavelengths of the plurality of semiconductor lasers are  $\lambda a$  and  $\lambda b$ ,

the predetermined light emitting point separation is  $D$ ,

grating pitch of the diffraction grating is  $P$ , and

a focal length of the collimating lens is  $f_c$ ,

then the optical head satisfies a formula of:

$D$  is approximately equal to  $f_c \times (\lambda b - \lambda a) / P$ .

16. (Previously Presented) An optical head according to Claim 14, wherein the diffraction grating is divided into four quadrants having differing grating angles.

17. (Previously Presented) An optical head according to Claim 14, wherein a light-gathering point of the differing wavelengths as reflected by the diffraction grating, are substantially coincided with one another.

18. (Previously Presented) An optical head according to Claim 13, wherein a light emerging direction of the light from the plurality of semiconductor lasers is substantially perpendicular to a normal line detecting surface of the optical detectors.

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19. (Previously Presented) An optical head according to Claim 13, wherein the plurality of semiconductor lasers are provided by a plurality of semiconductor laser chips bonded to the substrate.

20. (Currently Amended) A recording and/or reproducing apparatus comprising:

an optical head including:

a plurality of semiconductor lasers integral with a substrate, to irradiate light of mutually differing wavelengths at a predetermined light emitting point separation;

a collimating lens to make the light irradiated from the semiconductor lasers substantially parallel;

a focuser to focus the light from the collimating lens onto an optical recording medium;

a dividing means for dividing reflected light from the optical recording medium; and

a plurality of optical detectors ~~integral with~~ disposed on the substrate, to which reflected light divided by the dividing means are irradiated, for detecting and producing a focus error signal, tracking error signal and information playback signal, where the optical detector for detecting and producing the focus error signal is a common optical detector used in common irrespective to the wavelengths, and the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal or the information playback signal is an independent optical detect used

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independently at each of the wavelengths; and among light fluxes  
divided by the dividing means, at least one optical detector for  
receiving a light flux corresponding to each of the plurality of  
semiconductor lasers.

an optical recording medium unit to hold optical recording media of different  
types to facilitate access thereof by the optical head.

21. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to Claim 20, wherein the dividing means is a diffraction grating.

22. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to Claims 21, wherein when:

two predetermined wavelengths of the plurality of semiconductor lasers are  $\lambda_a$  and  $\lambda_b$ ,

the predetermined light emitting point separation is D,

grating pitch of the diffraction grating is P, and

a focal length of the collimating lens is  $f_c$ ,

then the optical head satisfies a formula of:

D is approximately equal to  $f_c \times (\lambda_b - \lambda_a)/P$ .

23. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein the diffraction grating is divided into four quadrants having differing grating angles.

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24. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein a light-gathering point of the differing wavelengths as reflected by the diffraction grating, are substantially coincided with one another.

25. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to Claim 20, wherein a light emerging direction of the light from the plurality of semiconductor lasers is substantially perpendicular to a normal line detecting surface of the optical detectors.

26. (Previously Presented) An apparatus according to Claim 20, wherein the plurality of semiconductor lasers are provided by a plurality of semiconductor laser chips bonded to the substrate.

27. (Currently Amended) An electronic system comprising:

at least one user input or output ~~port~~ unit; and

a recording and/or reproducing apparatus including:

an optical head, the optical head including:

a plurality of semiconductor lasers integral with a substrate, to irradiate light of mutually differing wavelengths at a predetermined light emitting point separation;

a collimating lens to make the light irradiated from the semiconductor lasers substantially parallel;

a focuser to focus the light from the collimating lens onto an optical recording medium;

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a dividing means for dividing reflected light from the  
optical recording medium; and

a plurality of optical detectors ~~integral with~~ disposed on  
the substrate, to which reflected light divided by the dividing  
means are irradiated, for detecting and producing a focus error  
signal, tracking error signal and information playback signal,  
where the optical detector for detecting and producing the focus  
error is a common optical detector used in common irrespective  
to the wavelengths, and the optical detector for detecting and  
producing the tracking error signal or the information playback  
signal is an independent optical detector used independently of  
the wavelengths; and among light fluxes divided by the dividing  
means, at least one optical detector for receiving a light flux  
corresponding to each of the plurality of semiconductor lasers.  
an optical recording medium unit to hold optical recording media of different  
types to facilitate access thereof by the optical head.

28. (Previously Presented) An electronic system according to Claim 27,  
wherein the dividing means is a diffraction grating.

29. (Previously Presented) An electronic system according to Claims 28,  
wherein when:

two predetermined wavelengths of the plurality of semiconductor lasers are  $\lambda_a$   
and  $\lambda_b$ ,

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the predetermined light emitting point separation is  $D$ ,  
grating pitch of the diffraction grating is  $P$ , and  
a focal length of the collimating lens is  $f_c$ ,  
then the optical head satisfies a formula of:  
 $D$  is approximately equal to  $f_c \times (\lambda_b - \lambda_a)/P$ .

30. (Previously Presented) An electronic system according to Claim 28,  
wherein the diffraction grating is divided into four quadrants having differing grating  
angles.

31. (Previously Presented) An electronic system according to Claim 28,  
wherein a light-gathering point of the differing wavelengths as reflected by the  
diffraction grating, are substantially coincided with one another.

32. (Previously Presented) An electronic system according to Claim 27,  
wherein a light emerging direction of the light from the plurality of semiconductor  
lasers is substantially perpendicular to a normal line detecting surface of the optical  
detectors.

33. (Previously Presented) An electronic system according to Claim 27,  
wherein the plurality of semiconductor lasers are provided by a plurality of  
semiconductor laser chips bonded to the substrate.

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34. (New) An optical head according to Claim 13, wherein a detector pair including a first detector of the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal, used for detecting reflected light of a first wavelength, and a second detector of the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal, used for detecting reflected light of a second wavelength, have outputs fed to a commonly-shared amplifier.

35. (New) A recording and/or reproducing apparatus according to Claim 20, wherein a detector pair including a first detector of the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal, used for detecting reflected light of a first wavelength, and a second detector of the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal, used for detecting reflected light of a second wavelength, have outputs fed to a commonly-shared amplifier.

36. (New) An electronic system according to Claim 27, wherein a detector pair including a first detector of the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal, used for detecting reflected light of a first wavelength, and a second detector of the optical detector for detecting and producing the tracking error signal, used for detecting reflected light of a second wavelength, have outputs fed to a commonly-shared amplifier.